

# Trail of Bomb Plot Leads to New York; Dead Terrorist Is Identified in Philadelphia; Senate Votes for Woman Suffrage, 56 to 25

## Ratification By 36 States Now Needed

Anthony Amendment Gets Two More Votes Than Necessary; Opposed by Only 8 Republicans

## Suffragists Ask Extra Sessions

Immediate Adoption To Be Issue of Nation-wide Fight Already Started

### The Amendment

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The suffrage amendment adopted by Congress in the one originally drafted by Susan B. Anthony in 1875. It reads: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex."

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The woman suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution was adopted by the United States Senate this afternoon by a vote of 56 to 25.

This was two more than the required two-thirds vote of the members present. Fifteen Senators were not present or refrained from voting. Counting those present for and against the amendment, the vote stood as expected in the proportion of 66 for and 32 against.

The amendment, before it can become effective, must now be ratified by the legislatures of thirty-six states. Unless special sessions of many legislatures are called, however, this cannot be done before 1921, inasmuch as only a few legislatures will meet next year. Suffragists to-night, jubilant over their victory, are declaring that they will go out through the country with the new slogan, "Extra sessions and immediate ratification."

The vote was divided as follows:

	For	Against
Republicans	56	8
Democrats	20	17
Totals	56	25

### Senator Hale Won Over

The amendment has gained three votes since it was last voted upon on February 10 and defeated by the lack of one vote. These are the votes of newly elected Senators, replacing anti-suffragists who voted against the measure in the last Congress. Only one man who voted against it on February 10 has changed his attitude. This is Senator Hale, of Maine, a Republican.

The hour of victory, for which the suffragists have worked for more than forty years, came unobtrusively. It was not until the galleries were filled with Senator Reed, of Missouri, conducting a last filibuster, for the purpose of delaying the vote until pairs could be arranged for Senator Pomerehne, of Ohio, a devoted anti-suffragist, who was out of town.

For three hours he talked about state rights and the importance of allowing the voters of the country to speak for themselves on this issue. Senator Watson, of Indiana, chairman of the Suffrage Committee, had asked the supporters of the cause to refrain from debate, but every now and then, when an anti-suffragist touched on some particularly sensitive local matter, the suffrage Senators rose up in self-defense to set the matter straight on the record.

### Women Remain in Seats

Only the sense that they were present at a great historic moment kept the women in their seats. By a great effort of the imagination they were able to forget the heat, and shutting their eyes to the waving fans and the jangling figures of the Senators in

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## Labor Storms in the World

PARIS—More than 350,000 workers are striking for an eight-hour day and higher wages. A half million may soon be out. The city's life is paralyzed.

TOLEDO—The Mayor has called for troops to maintain order in the strike of automobile workers.

WINNIPEG—The general strike for a forty-four-hour week and collective bargaining continues. Rival factions of ex-soldiers are parading.

VANCOUVER—A general strike is in progress in sympathy with the Winnipeg workers.

TORONTO—The Metal Workers' strike continues despite the failure of a general strike.

BUENOS AYRES—The city transportation lines are partly tied up by a strike, and no newspapers have been published for six days.

ATLANTA—Western Union telegraph operators struck in sympathy with telephone operators, who walked out because men were discharged for joining the union.

## Divine Healing Is Revived at Trinity Chapel

English Layman Comes to America to Prove Value of Old Theory of Faith Alleviating Suffering

The restoration in the Anglican Church of the theory of the divine power of healing is being tried in Trinity chapel, Twenty-fifth Street, west of Broadway. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, is sponsoring the work in New York of James Moore Hickson, a layman of the Church of England, who administered to the sick yesterday in the chapel.

He works by the laying on of hands.

Mr. Hickson says he has achieved positive cures of organic and functional ailments among the faithful, though he said yesterday:

"I do not claim to cure all. I came to this country from England to revive a ministry of healing in the Church of Christ along apostolic lines, to exercise a power which He gave to His church for the spiritual and bodily salvation of man and to develop a deeper spiritual life and thought."

The gift of sacramental healing, Mr. Hickson contends, is the birthright of the church. He says it has been neglected since the fifth century after Christ. The apostle of healing pronounces his brief prayer in the clerical tones of a minister, yet his appearance is that of a modern business man. At his services he wears a gray walking suit. He is almost dapper. His dark hair is well groomed and a keen glint is in his hazel eyes. He is sunburned from plenty of outdoor life.

Religion "Fact," Not "Sentiment"

"Religion is a fact and not a sentiment," he observed when friends expressed surprise at not seeing him in a long coat. In his room at the Murray Hill Hotel he offered cigarettes and refreshments to callers, and while shifting among scattered books and papers talked of the spiritual life, and of how he first experienced the gift of healing. He said he was fourteen years old when a young child suffering with neuralgia was first cured by his touch. He touched another friend who was suffering and the cure was immediate. "I had a sympathy for human suffering," Mr. Hickson said. "My mother remarked then, 'His must be a gift of God; let us pray about it.' Since then I have preached Christ's blessing of healing. It is nothing new; I work with physicians and supplement their cures through the spiritual."

About thirty supplicants came before Mr. Hickson yesterday. He will minister to the sick in Trinity Chapel for another week, after which he will leave for Boston. He has preached his doctrines mostly in England, and has been in this country since April, coming first to Boston, being introduced to the clergy there by Archbishop Greig of Worcester. He is the author of "The Healing of Christ in His Church" and "The Revival of the Gifts of Healing."

Children Easier to Cure

"I like to watch my patients," Mr. Hickson said. "I have noticed two small children who have come to me at Trinity. Both were suffering with severe after effects of infant, who had brought them to me, said they had grown stronger physically and had shown more power in their limbs. Children are easier to cure; they have so little to unlearn."

Mr. Hickson ministers to the sick by kneeling beside them, speaking a short prayer, after which he lays his hands on them and rises. He says he makes no use of psycho-therapy, Christian Science or any of the fads of the various cults.

"One must have faith in Christ; that's all," Mr. Hickson says.

## 'Red' Plot Seen In Paris Strike; 350,000 Out

City Walks as Trams, Subways and Buses All Cease Operation, but No Disorders Are Reported

PARIS, June 4.—The hand of the Bolsheviks is appearing in the strike agitation in the region of Paris, according to authoritative information received this afternoon. A strike in one factory was declared to have been traced to the influence of Bolshevik agents.

Paris walked to work this morning, no subways, trams or taxi buses being in operation.

Reports this morning indicate that the strike is becoming worse and is showing a tendency to gain in all trades where there are outstanding differences between the employers and men, even sometimes against the judgment of the strike leaders.

Although there were some 350,000 on strike in the Paris district yesterday, it was said early to-day that the number might be 500,000 before night. Everything is proceeding with the most perfect calm and there have been no untoward incidents.

The electrical workers in the power station at Vetry joined in the strike yesterday, stopping the streetcars in Versailles and closing down all industries using electricity in the district. By evening the military authorities had taken possession and the current was turned on again.

Many Industries Affected

Among classes of employees considered most likely to be affected by the spread of the strike are the restaurant and cafe employees, the insurance clerks, who already in many cases are carrying on a "folded arms" strike; the electricians, the moving picture operators, the men in several branches of the building trades and the gas workers. The latter have called a meeting for to-night. The railroad men also are showing signs of agitation. They are to meet at the labor exchange Friday.

A meeting of the employees of the streetcar and bus organizations held this morning confirmed the action of their committee in joining the strike of the subway workers. The meeting passed a resolution declaring the workers would remain out until full satisfaction was received for their demands for the proper application of the eight-hour-day act and for wages in keeping with the increased cost of living.

Government Seeks Parley

According to the "Echo de Paris," the government does not contemplate requisitioning the men in several mining districts. There has been no disorder.

The firemen at the electrical plant at Bruny have gone on strike, with the result that that town, as well as a number of other towns and villages which get current from the plant, are without light and water. They also have no bread, as the bakers in the district use machinery driven by electricity.

Bruny Firemen Strike

LILLE, France, June 4.—There was no change to-day in the strike situation in the Pas de Calais mining district. There has been no disorder.

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Other news of labor unrest on page three.

## "Big 4" Fails To Agree on Reply to Foe

Wilson and Clemenceau Against Concessions, but Lloyd George Is for Softening Terms

Col. House Acting As a Conciliator

German Garrisons Said to Have Been Ordered Ready to Resist Allies

PARIS, June 4. (By The Associated Press).—This has been an anxious day throughout peace conference circles, with both the German and Austrian treaties in the balance, and every effort is being made to obtain early and united action. The Council of Four considered the Austrian treaty in the morning for the purpose of completing the military and reparations terms, which were omitted when the document was delivered Monday. Later the council turned to the German counter-proposals and called in experts.

Many private conferences also were going on, including one between Colonel House, of the American delegation, and A. J. Balfour, British Foreign Secretary, seeking to clarify the situation and determine the course of action.

The prevailing view of those taking part was hopeful of early and satisfactory results. They admitted that the conditions were difficult and that differences were rather sharply drawn, but insisted that there was nothing like an impasse or anything threatening an agreement.

May Include Few Changes

Indications were that certain general results already are beginning to take form. The German counter-proposals as a whole undoubtedly will be rejected, but a number of suggestions may be embodied in the Allied treaty, not with any purpose of modifying or softening the document, but for the purpose of making it workable and achieving the supreme end of getting it signed and restoring peace.

Certain concrete results also appear to be taking form, namely:

The fixing of reparations at a definite sum around 100,000,000,000 marks (\$25,000,000,000), instead of giving the commission indefinite authority to assess beyond that sum.

Reducing the period of occupation of the western frontier from fifteen to ten years.

Readjustment of the Silesia terms, at which Germany was greatly aroused, so that the population may secure self-determination, probably through a plebiscite.

League Closed to Germany

With respect to the league of nations, the British and American view at first inclined toward admitting Germany, on the ground that it would bind her to keep peace. But France would not consider any association with Germany. So, it is understood that President Wilson has gradually come to M. Clemenceau's view of keeping Germany outside the league.

The discussion of the council of four is understood to be turning chiefly to these topics, although a number of others also are receiving attention. M. Clemenceau's view from the first has been strongly against any modifications of the British Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, is believed to incline toward the moderate British view that the main end is to get the treaty signed and restore calm to the industrial and labor world.

President Wilson's view, as stated by friends, has been, first, to keep the Allies intact, and, second, to make peace speedy. The President also is not disposed to make modifications which would soften the peace, but is inclined to make changes in the interest of fairness and the better working of the terms.

Safer Modification Likely

Within these broad general lines these three statesmen are trying to shape the course, while the Italian Premier, Vittorio Orlando, virtually has dropped out, as Italy's interest is

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## Senate Plans Inquiry Into Treaty 'Leak'

New York Financiers May Be Called to Answer Charges by Lodge They Have Text of Terms

Hitchcock Asks An Investigation

Lodge and Borah Promise to Make Terms Public With Next Few Days

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Prominent New York financiers and lawyers may be put on the stand and asked how they got possession of copies of the peace treaty at a time when it is denied the public and press, and when United States Senators are clamoring in vain for it.

An investigation, providing for the summoning of witnesses, was proposed in a resolution introduced late to-day by Senator Hitchcock, ranking Democratic member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, after the Nebraska Senator had consulted with Acting Secretary of State Polk, and after a day of conferences by Democratic leaders as to the best course to be pursued.

This resolution rehearses the charges made by Senators Lodge and Borah in the Senate yesterday, that the New York financial interests have copies of the treaty, and provides for an inquiry as to how these interests obtained the copies.

Day's Developments

Some of the developments in the situation to-day were:

1—Senator Lodge declared that the treaty would be made public in the Senate within a "few days."

2—Senator Borah said he expected a copy of the treaty, which he had been promised over the long distance telephone, within forty-eight hours, and that he would read it to the Senate immediately on its receipt.

3—Republican leaders said they would not oppose the Hitchcock resolution of inquiry. "It's not a crime to have a copy of the treaty," Mr. Lodge smiled.

4—President Wilson is understood to have been called for advice as to how to meet the Lodge and Borah charges, some Democratic Senators and officials being obviously very much perturbed over the charge that "Wall Street interests" had been given the treaty by the President's own agents.

5—Copies of the treaty, obtained in Germany, are on their way to some of the Republican leaders, via Scandinavia. These are in addition to those which have been mentioned by Senators Lodge and Borah.

6—A man just back from Paris told Senator McCormick, "Any one in Paris could obtain copies of the treaty, and if he had known there was so much interest he would have brought a copy back with him."

Rumor Names New Yorkers

7—Rumors in the Senate cloakrooms named as among those in New York who have copies of the treaty ex-Senator Elihu Root, the National City Bank, J. P. Morgan & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

8—No instructions have been received at the State Department from the President about making the treaty public, since the original copy which this department has was received about ten days ago with a positive injunction against giving it to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

9—Senator Hitchcock and Democratic leaders will oppose the adoption to-morrow in the Senate of the Johnson resolution, which demands the full text of the treaty.

All day long what might be called the "peace treaty situation" was uppermost in the minds of Senators. All the discussion on the floor was about woman suffrage, but all the talk in the cloakrooms and lobbies and in the offices of the leaders where conferences were held was on the next move.

Senator Hitchcock, who is virtually acting as Administration leader in the Senate, rushed up for a conference with Acting Secretary Polk. On his return, after a consultation with some of the Democratic leaders, he drafted his resolution for an investigation of how the New York interests obtained their copies of the treaty.

Johnson Resolution Postponed

The Republicans had no knowledge in advance of this move. So, when

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## Russian Reds Deny Knowing Johnson; Pittsburgh Report Considered Joke

Search Centres On House Here

One Society Official Admits Suspect Might Be I. W. W.

The police hunt yesterday on the trail of the anarchists sought in connection with the bomb explosions Monday night centered around the Russian radical headquarters, at 133 East Fifteenth Street, which is reported to have been the place from which the plotters operated. The police had been informed that John Johnson, an I. W. W. leader arrested in Pittsburgh in connection with the outrages, was in New York two weeks ago and had visited the house in East Fifteenth Street at the time.

Twenty men were assembled in a back room there drinking beer and jesting over the report from Pittsburgh that an arrested radical, John Johnson, told the police that two weeks ago he had conferred with fellow workers at these headquarters.

"John Johnson!—we have no John Johnsons here," exclaimed Sergius Youmanshoffs, the secretary. "The arrest we came to it is Ivan Ivanoff. We have lots of Ivan Ivanoffs, but none of them is an I. W. W. We are all Russians here, working for the freedom of Russia. This is a school. We do not preach violence. The most dynamic thing you can find here is a bottle of beer."

Many Organizations

Half a dozen Russian organizations occupy the building. They are the Federation of Unions of Russian Workers, the New York Soviet, the Council of Russian Colonials and Peasants, the Russian Dock Workers' Association, the Russian Immigrants' School and "Bread and Freedom," a weekly newspaper published in Russian.

The twelve rooms in the five-story brick building are almost barren of furniture. In a rear room on the top floor the five Russians were folding the latest issue of "Bread and Freedom." G. B. Karpuk is the editor. An assistant explained that the paper was devoted daily to the interest of the Russian Soviet government.

Several rooms in the lower floors are fitted up as class rooms with wooden benches facing a blackboard and with maps of Europe swung from the walls.

Purely Educational

"Purely an educational institution," explained a Russian. "We teach English, mathematics, mechanics, mathematics, geography and a little Russian politics, of course. No violence taught here. You can see that, can't you? You don't see any explosive paraphernalia, do you? Wouldn't we be fools if we thought we could advance Russia's cause by blowing up buildings in America? The men who come here come to study. We charge 10 cents a lesson. Two or three hundred adults come daily. That's the way we defray the expense."

On the walls in the hallway were portraits of Lenin and Trotsky. Copies of "Freedom," a self-styled "revolutionary journal, dedicated to human freedom," and edited by Harry Kelly, at New Brunswick, N. J., were handed out to visitors. An appeal also was circulated stating that "Freedom" would have to suspend publication because of lack of funds if subscriptions did not come in for a full to be given at the McKinley Square Casino, The Bronx, June 28.

It was said at the Russian headquarters that the building was rented out by the Russian Soviet, of 110 West Fortieth Street. The latter organization denied that it had anything to do with the East Fifteenth Street headquarters.

"We know nothing about their finances or from whom they rent the building," said S. Nuorteva, secretary to the bureau of the Soviet republic. "We believe, however, they are harmless educational organization."

## Two Women Sought As Bomb Plotters

Seen On Steps of Not Home On Night of the Explosion, Police Told

Despite the combined efforts of every agency of the Federal and municipal governments, no arrests were reported by the local authorities yesterday.

The chief clerk from which the authorities expect results is the evidence

## Haunt of "Reds"



The Russian radical headquarters at 133 East Fifteenth Street, to which leads one of the trails in the bomb investigation.

## Flynn to Lead U. S. Hunt for Bomb Plotters

Finish Fight Declared by Government Against All Forms of Radicalism; Other Bureaus Will Aid

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The appointment of William J. Flynn, former chief of the Treasury Secret Service, as chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, is taken to mean that henceforth in the United States it is to be war to the utmost against all forms of violent radicalism.

It is understood that Mr. Flynn has no instructions but to "get 'em." In this work he is to have the cordial support of the secret services of the Treasury and the Postoffice. Among these three agencies it is intimated that from now on there will not be an anarchist or revolutionist in the United States who will not be shadowed night and day.

There are said to be about 1,000 aliens in the United States who are known to the Department of Justice to be ready to commit any sort of crime to further their destructive ends, and within a few days secret service men will be collecting recent data regarding every one of them. A former official of the department said to-day that if it were legally possible to pick up these desperate characters and intern them there would be no more bomb outrages.

Criticism was heard in many quarters to-day to the effect that it was intolerable that with an alien department law, a single one of these enemies of society should be allowed to remain in the United States. The present deportation law is exceedingly drastic, but although it was passed as late as October, 1918, the Department of Labor, it is charged, has never made a real "drive" under its authority.

It is admitted that new legislation by Congress is necessary in order to strengthen the Federal pursuit of the enemies of the nation, especially as the espionage act is now regarded by the courts as a dead letter, since the present status is virtually one of war, even though nominally one of peace.

The suggestion was advanced to-day that the deportation of aliens ought to be under the supervision of the Department of Justice, as it is best equipped for running down the persons to whom it should be applied, and the process would be a single instead of a double one as at present. As all the evidence at hand indicates that 99 per cent of the dangerous enemies of the government are of foreign birth, it is predicted that the movement in favor of shutting off all immigration for a period of years will be greatly strengthened. New legislation is required to meet the cases of native born or naturalized citizens who conspire against the government.

Anthony Caminetti, Commissioner of Immigration, to-day forwarded to Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson suggestions for revision of the immigration laws with a view to preventing the admission of radical aliens such as were responsible for Monday's bomb outrages.

It is understood that in his letter to the Secretary, Commissioner Caminetti suggested first, that all immigrants be registered and full information about them kept on file, and second, that they should be admitted only on probation of from three to six months, subject to deportation if found objectionable.

No hope is placed by the police in the few furnished by the hat store, picked up near the Palmer residence, which bore the label of a local hatter. Inquiry at his store to-day showed that none of the employees was able either

## Arrest of Accomplices of Dead Bomber Predicted in Philadelphia

Bombs Made In Cleveland

'Plain Words' Circular Is Traced to Boston Printshop

No arrests were made yesterday by the thousands of Department of Justice agents and police who are searching for the authors of Tuesday morning's bomb outrages. The authorities in several cities have discovered clues which, they believe, bring them appreciably nearer a solution.

Captain Philip J. Barry, head of the Department of Justice agents in Chicago, said he believed the plot had been hatched in that city. In an effort to round up the criminals, the Chicago police last night began a drive against all radicals now in the city.

From Philadelphia comes the report that the name of the man who tried to blow up Attorney General Palmer's home and perished in the attempt, has been learned. Information obtained in Pittsburgh has led to the theory that the plot was hatched in New York. The police of Boston report that they have found the establishment in which the circulars entitled "Plain Words" were printed. It is under surveillance.

Cleveland reports that the men arrested Tuesday in police raids following the bombing of Mayor Harry L. Davis's home, probably will be deported. There are twenty-eight of them, none of them citizens.

## Identity of Slain Anarchist Known

Philadelphia Police Say They Have Ascertained Name; Arrests Expected

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—The name of the anarchist who threw the bomb that blew up A. Mitchell Palmer's house on Monday is known to the local authorities. Announcement of his name is expected within forty-eight hours and is expected to lead to the arrest of the accomplices of the dead man.

Telegrams are being sent broadcast throughout the country to authorities of the various cities asking them whether the man in question has been in their city lately. In this way the identity of the man is expected to be established beyond any doubt.

The local authorities are endeavoring to make sure that they have not suspected the wrong man before taking further steps.

Twelve radicals well known to the police of many cities for their violent tendencies are in Philadelphia, and are under constant police and Federal surveillance. They are known to have made trips out of the city on unknown business, but always a telegram from the local authorities precedes them with the result that when they arrive at their destination, usually a seaboard town, they are met by a reception committee of police. They are supposed to be comrades of the man killed in Washington.

Police officials here believe the establishment of the identity of the anarchist who himself was annihilated while attempting to wreck the home of A. Mitchell Palmer, United States Attorney General, in Washington, will serve to narrow the manhunt, for they are convinced all eight explosions Monday night were the work of the same gang.

A search of every laundry in Philadelphia revealed that none had on its list the laundry mark "K. B." which were the initials found on scraps of clothing picked up near the Palmer home. The police believe, however, that similar searches in other large cities will result in finding the name of the dead anarchist.

No hope is placed by the police in the few furnished by the hat store, picked up near the Palmer residence, which bore the label of a local hatter. Inquiry at his store to-day showed that none of the employees was able either